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SOURCE: Polish newspapers as indicated.

WARSAW CONTAGIOUS DISEASE CASES AT SAME LEVEL;
MALARIA CONTROL UNDERTAKEN

The number of contagious disease cases in Warsaw during January and February has been more or less at the same level, with the exception of grippé cases which markedly decreased. During February, there were 1,108 grippé cases, while in January there were approximately 20,000.

There were just three typhoid fever cases; according to the information from the Municipal Health Department, the typhoid fever bacilli were carried in from outside of Warsaw.

In 1948, there was an average of 250-300 cases of scarlet fever a month, while this year, the scarlet fever epidemic is waning; only 156 cases were reported for February.

Diphtheria cases, however, have increased. but they were light cases and there were no deaths caused by diphtheria.

Since the campaign against illegal slaughter of animals, trichinosis has decreased considerably. In January there were 23 cases and in February only 10.

Tuberculosis cases have also increased from 204 in January to 233 in February.

Municipal hospitals treated 186 cases of contagious diseases, excluding grippe, during February.

From 1 April to 30 June, Warsaw will conduct compulsory vaccination against typhoid fever. All residents, permanent and transient, between the

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ages of 5 and 60 must be vaccinated. These vaccinations may be had at any of the ten city clinics as well as the Municipal Hygienic Institution.

Beginning 15 April, the Municipal Health Department will begin a campaign against malaria. Seven consultation centers located at the clinics will issue free atabrine as a preventive measure to persons who have had malaria.

MALARIA CONTROL IN WARSAW -- Zycie Warszawy, No 86, 28 Mar 49

Warsaw is one of the few Polish cities where malaria is not yet under complete control. In 1948, 1,873 cases were reported.

The campaign against mosquitoes will reopen this spring and will be concentrated on the swamps and low-lying sections of Warsaw -- Brodnia, Pelcowizna, and Annopole. The clinics will start issuing atabrine in April, before the mosquitoes are hatched, to persons suffering from malaria.

Malaria treatments are compulsory, the patients being treated free of charge at the clinics. At present, there are seven antimalaria consultation centers in Warsaw.

To prevent mosquitoes from hatching, sanitary crews will spray the edges of stagnant pools with oil, and will also spray stables and pigsty walls with a solution of DDT, oil, and soap.

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